THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 5—NO. 47. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 245.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims before the Departments for Bounty Lands Pensions Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds including Pension claims attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30, 1854 tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls
Asheville March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town or at his Office on the public square unless professionally engaged
Asheville September 22 1853

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel
Asheville N. C. January 26 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods Groceries Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings from Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

NABRASKA AND KANSAS.

Speech of Hon. T. L. Clingman,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 4, 1854.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CLINGMAN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: As no one has had the floor assigned to him, I will now occupy it with a view of saying something upon a question which has been already discussed at great length during the present session of Congress.

I have heretofore sought an opportunity to present to this House certain points connected with the Nebraska bill. It is probable that I shall find an hour little time enough for my purpose, and therefore I say to the gentlemen around me that I hope they will not interrupt me by asking permission to explain. I shall endeavor to do justice to every one, but should it be my misfortune to misrepresent any gentleman with whose opinions I may come in collision, I hope that he will avail himself of some other occasion to correct me. It has never been my misfortune while I have occupied a seat upon this floor, to make a single remark that any gentleman in the House thought offensive to him, nor have I ever been called upon to explain anything I have said in the course of debate. My purpose will be to-day to keep within due parliamentary bounds, and at the same time frankly and fairly to discuss the questions connected with this subject, upon what I understand to be their true merits.

You have been told by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] that I had something to say upon the Nebraska territorial bill in the last Congress, when it was pending, not in the shape, however, in which it is now presented. After a speech on it, I offered an amendment, to protect the rights of the Indians, which was adopted, and I then voted for the bill. That amendment now stands in the present bill in the identical language in which it was offered by me. The fact that more than two thirds of that Congress thought that a territorial organization was then necessary affords additional reason, to my mind, why we should at once organize a Territory there. I voted for the bill then, not liking it, however; and, after trying to get it in a better shape, because there was nothing offensive in the bill itself. I greatly prefer the proposition which has come from the Senate. I could well support it as it is; but I shall vote, nevertheless, to strike out what is known as the Clayton amendment; not that I think it is wrong in theory, but because it will lead to no practical results, and was moved by an enemy of the bill merely to embarrass its friends in the North. As to the amendment of my colleague, [Senator Badger,] I do not think that it changes the character of the original bill in any manner whatsoever. Be that as it may, as the bill now stands, it provides, in the clearest terms, that the people of that Territory shall not be prohibited, by any law formerly existing, from legislating as the Constitution of the United States permits them to do. It does not say that there shall be no law upon the subject of slavery. It merely says that it will not REVIVE any former old law prohibiting or establishing it. In other words, that it will leave this Territory just as though there had never been in it any law upon the subject of slavery.

This, in my judgment, is the best species of non-intervention. We say that the people of the Territory may legislate as the Constitution of the United States permits them to do, without the intervention of congressional law. French law, Spanish law, Mexican law, or Indian law. It makes the Territory like a sheet of blank paper, on which our citizens may write American constitutional law. It is, therefore, a better bill than the Utah and New Mexico bills of 1850; because those bills left the Mexican laws in force, by which slavery had been abolished and prohibited. It is a better bill than the Clayton compromise; because that compromise left those Mexican laws in force; and yet every Southern Democrat in both Houses of Congress, including Mr. Calhoun, supported that measure under the idea that the Constitution of the United States *proprio vigore*, would override, annul, and supersede those local laws. If they were right in this view, why then the more certainly would that Constitution be sufficient where there was no opposing law whatever. I am satisfied that if the Clayton compromise and the acts of 1850 had contained a repeal of the Mexican law, there would have been no opposition to them from the South. I say, then, with the utmost confidence, that the Kansas and Nebraska bills are for the South the best measures yet presented.

I shall not stop to answer the ingenious speech of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] or that of the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Franklin.] The points argued by them were very much discussed six or seven years ago, by those of us who were then in Congress. I will only say that the real question to be met, is this: "Shall this territory be left open to every citizen of the United States, with the Constitution alone to control him, or shall the Wilmot proviso stand on it?" That is the point which gentlemen have to meet. They have to show to their constituencies, that the Wilmot proviso, now standing upon and controlling the territory, is better than to leave it open to everybody, whether from the South or the North. I leave gentlemen to make the explanation to their constituents as they best can. It is enough for me to say that the arguments and excuses given by them are not, in my opinion, of the smallest weight to justify opposition to the bill.

But, sir, before noticing what I consider to be the principal difficulty in the way, let me advert to one other striking point. I know that in 1850 certain persons professed to be in favor of non-intervention who were really opposed to that principle. The true friends of the system—those who had sustained the doctrine of General Cass—are, I have no doubt, willing to carry it out to-day. But there were certain persons at that time entirely adverse to the principle in fact, but who nevertheless then gave it a hypocritical support, because they said that the settlement at that time, as proposed on non-intervention grounds, would operate injuriously to the southern section. They saw that it let in the whole of California down to the 32d degree or north latitude as a free State, and that it threw the Santa Fe country out of Texas, a slave State, into New Mexico, a Territory where the Mexican law had abolished slavery, and, in the opinion of Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and many other prominent men, was still in full force, and sufficient to keep out slavery in any way. In short, that as these prominent gentlemen said, the North got the territory practically, while we of the South got only the principle of non-intervention for the future. This principle, highly valuable in itself, they did not intend to apply to the organization of other Territories. The conduct of these persons shows that they did not, in good faith, intend to adopt the system as a general one. Hence, when afterwards this was declared to be a settlement in "*principle* and substance," by Mr. Fillmore and the national convention, these persons only pretended to agree to the declaration. Their conduct now shows their insincerity, and the hollowness of their professions.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is sometimes said by gentlemen that this Missouri compromise was originally advantageous to the South; and that now, when it has ceased to be so, we want to get clear of it. Let us look at this statement for one moment.

Missouri and Arkansas were admitted as slave States. Their extent was one hundred and seventeen thousand square miles. But, on the other hand, Iowa was admitted as a free State, and Minnesota was organized as a Territory, also with a restriction upon or prohibition of slavery. So also was Oregon and Washington. Now, sir, these three Territories and that State contain five hundred and thirty-four thousand square miles, in their area—nearly five times as much as the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Remember, too, that all this had originally been slave territory up to the date of the Missouri restriction. It appears, therefore, that while this policy of division was enforced by the Missouri line, the northern section of the country acquired five times as much territory as the southern, Minnesota and Iowa alone have nearly twice the extent of the two slave States of Missouri and Arkansas; and Washington and Oregon have three times as much more. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, claimed, in the controversy with Great Britain, the Oregon Territory as well under the French and Spanish cessions as by the right of discovery.

As to how our title to it really accrued is not, however, material; because, under the policy of division by the Missouri line, this whole territory was given up by the South without a struggle, because it lay north of that line, and organized with the principle of restriction embodied in it. It thus will be seen that the North obtained five times as much of this territory as the South, while the policy of division was adhered to. But when the Mexican territory was acquired, by running out this same line, the South would have fared better, and gotten, in fact, more than one third of the territory. The northern members of Congress, however, rejected the line, in spite of all our attempts to get it adopted. Many of the Democratic members did so because they were in favor of the principle of non-intervention, as recommended by their candidate, Gen. Cass; while the Whigs resisted it because they were Free-Soilers, and in favor of the Wilmot proviso. In the end they carried the day, and broke down the policy of division; and non-intervention was established. Shall this policy now be carried out for the future; or is it to be set aside, as the former one was, when it would have been favorable to the South? This is the first occasion since 1850 for a trial of the matter. As to the Territory of Washington, organized by the last Congress, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] has overlooked an important fact. Washington was a part of the Oregon Territory; and the people then had, in their Territorial Legislature, passed a law prohibiting slavery. This was done before Congress applied the Wilmot proviso to it. Had we, therefore, during the last Congress, repealed their laws already established, this would have been a direct violation of the principles on which the present measure rests, viz: the right of the people to regulate their own domestic matters.

It appears, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the Kansas and Nebraska bills afford the first proper occasion for carrying out the new principles first adopted in 1850.

I come now, Mr. Chairman, to what I consider the great obstacle to the passage of the bill. The main opposition to it does not arise from any of the sources as yet alluded to, but it comes from another quarter and force, which has been fighting the question under false colors and in disguise; and I now propose to unmask the character of that opposition. It seems to be well understood that every member of the old Whig party upon this floor from the North is an opponent of the bill. I understand that those gentlemen are making earnest appeals to southern Whigs not to press this question on them, lest they should thereby break up the old Whig party. They are also deprecating agitation and insisting on quiet, &c. Those appeals are not made to me, Mr. Chairman, because for the last four or five years I have, for reasons which I will presently state, regarded myself as disconnected with that organization, which these gentlemen control. In fact, I am rather out of all regular party organization, and am regarded as an independent. But, sir, to enable those members from the South who have less experience that myself to understand the subject properly, and to know how much weight they ought to attach to such declarations and appeals, I wish to recur to some things in the past, in no offensive spirit but to make clear to every one the real principles upon which gentlemen have been and are still acting.

In 1846 the Wilmot proviso was brought forward, and every Whig from the free States voted for it. It produced great excitement in the country, and came very near breaking up the party. They said, however, to southern Whigs, Do not be alarmed about this proviso; we only mean to use it to put a stop to the Mexican war, and prevent the conquest of Mexico; and also, to split in two the Democratic party in New York, and cripple them in Pennsylvania, in Wilmot's district. I remember how they used to put their arms around their southern friends in the kindest manner, and exclaim, "My God, do you suppose that we mean to push this thing, and drive you all off from us? Do not fear; we shall not push it to a practical extreme." After the war terminated, the first attempt to settle the question was by the Clayton compromise. That was not entirely satisfactory to the South. But whether we should take it or not, depended upon the chance there was of getting a better bill instead of it. The northern Whigs, however, in a body, assailed it in the fiercest manner. They said it was a cheat in itself; that it gave the South nothing practically, and was a mere scheme of the Democratic party to unite their forces and elect General Cass. It was said that if it passed he would be elected, General Taylor would be stricken down, and utterly repudiated by the North, under the fierce excitement which would be raised, and that possibly, even the Free-Soilers would carry everything. I do not know that these declarations had any weight with those southern gentlemen who went against the bill. I doubt, in fact, if they did; but those who were here at that time know well the earnest appeals that were made to southern men, and the promises held out of a better settlement at a future time.

The bill was defeated, and the election went, as everybody expected it would. By the division of the Democrats in the State of New York, Cass lost its vote, and in the Wilmot district in Pennsylvania and other places, there was defection enough to lose him that State; and General Taylor carried both those States, the loss of either of which would have resulted in his defeat. The Northern Whigs had therefore triumphed upon their extreme anti-slavery policy. We had a right to expect, therefore, that they would at length be liberal towards us, and come to a fair adjustment of the pending issues. We came together in December, after the presidential election, and, as a measure of conciliation and harmony, one of those gentlemen, Mr. Gott, of New York, introduced a bill, in most offensive language, to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. All of those gentlemen voted for it, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, only, I believe. They passed it by a heavy majority, with the aid of some Free-Soil Democrats. The southern members of both Houses of Congress thereupon held a meeting in the Senate Chamber. The northern Whigs, seeing the condition of things likely to be produced, and feeling some alarm, in that same soothing and conciliating manner for which they were distinguished, said that the vote on Gott's resolution was a hasty and inconsiderate act, and that they would reconsider the resoultion and reject it. They also said that the meetings which we were holding had been gotten up by General Foote, Mr. Calhoun, and other Democrats, with a covert design of breaking down General Taylor's administration before it came into power, by exciting divisions between northern and southern Whigs, and that we ought to have more confidence in them than such a movement implied, and that all difficulties could be arranged amicably. These declarations had no weight with me, as I had fully determined not to give them my co-operation further, except on just principles.

It was seen, however, that there was no occasion for action at that time on the part of the southern members, and the excitement passed by.

But, sir, the matter did not stop there. At that session many members of the Democratic party in the Senate, being still anxious to settle the question, Mr. Walker, a Senator from Wisconsin, with great liberality and manliness, brought forward a proposition as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, which would have settled the whole question fairly and on liberal terms. That proposition was adopted in the Senate, and came into this House, and was here supported by every southern member of both parties, and also by many liberal northern Democrats. It was ascertained that it was likely to pass, and thereupon the northern Whigs, who ought rather to have desired to get the matter settled so as to avoid the embarrassment to General Taylor's incoming administration, made the strongest opposition to it. They entered into a combination with the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists to defeat it; and when it was seen that we would probably carry it, they, as they then said and afterwards boasted, had agreed that rather than a majority should be allowed to pass it, they would call the yeas and nays until the end of the session, and thus defeat all the appropriation bills. In this way some who were in favor of the measure, were frightened and induced to give way, so that the measure was lost.

Then, sir, during the year following they kept this question before the people at the North, and the result was that the Cass Democrats were beaten almost everywhere in that section of the country; and when we met at the commencement of the session of 1849–'50, it was ascertained that they had nearly ninety Whig members from the North, every man of whom was pledged to vote for the Wilmot proviso and for the abolition of slavery wherever Congress had jurisdiction, and particularly in the District of Columbia. I recollect very well that in our caucus upon a resolution offered by Mr. Toombs, Mr. Brooks, of New York said that he and his colleague, Mr. Briggs, had determined not to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia during the first session of that Congress. That was all we could get by way of concession from them. They would not vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia the first session, but they would make no such promise for the second session, and then stood ready to vote for the proviso. Several prominent gentlemen from Massachusetts, Ohio, and other States, declared that the doctrine upon which they had been elected was that of hostility to slavery, and that they should vote for abolishing it wherever Congress had jurisdiction over the subject, and also to exclude it from all territory of the United States. To this doctrine there was no dissent from that section of the Union, though it was earnestly sought by southern Whigs in the hope that they might find some ground for united action as a party.

Such was the condition of things at the beginning of that Congress. The country was in a state of extreme peril. The whole northern Whig party, in great force, and a number of Democrats, also upon the Free Soil platform, were ready to act, and many of the Cass men—for by that name the non-intervention men were designated—were disposed to get out of the way, and let the bills pass, and then see what General Taylor would do with them. There was a large majority of the Congress thus pledged to push through these measures.

I do not propose to take up the time of the committee with a rehearsal of the events of that memorable session of 1849–'50. The majority were pledged to a line of policy that they dared not then carry out; and I do not hesitate to say boldly, that if that policy had been carried out in practice, your Government would not exist to-day, and ought not to have lived an hour.

They saw what the effect was likely to be, and the remarkable condition of things was exhibited of men who were pledged to a certain course of conduct which they said would be destructive, and who were begging others to keep the question out of the way, and save them from the effect of their own principles. General Taylor's administration and cabinet, it is well known, could not get along at all with these questions, and were obliged to fall back upon their do-nothing policy. Why, even at the close of that session, after there had been a change of the Administration—after Mr. Fillmore, who was favorable to a more liberal policy, came into power—after the admission of California as a free State, with the whole Pacific, for a thousand miles embraced in it—after the passage of that series of measures which Mr. Webster himself said, as to the territory, gave the North every thing, and to the South nothing but the fugitive slave law—out of more than eighty members we found only three northern Whigs to vote for that act, and of those three, only my friend from Ohio [Mr. Taylor] has been returned by his party. Even after the bill was passed there was an attempt to get up the cry of repeal under the lead of Senator Seward, and great agitation made all through the North, and a large majority of these men who had refused to vote for the law concurred in the clamor, and there was a fierce struggle—a struggle to catch the anti slavery feeling there and acquire party strength. I may add even after that, it is well known, that in the selection of candidates for the Presidency they endeavored to throw out of the way, and set the seal of popular condemnation on Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, because of their connection with these measures. These things have been well discussed, and are generally understood by the country.

Why, sir, we forced them with extreme difficulty in the convention to come up and adopt a platform to carry out these measures. About half of the northern men voted against it, and a great many of the party organs denounced and repudiated the platform, and thereby, as was proven in the end, materially contributed to the overwhelming defeat of the candidate.

I have made this review, and stated these things, Mr. Chairman, to show that these whig gentlemen from the North, as a party, have stood all the time on extreme anti-slavery ground; that they have all the while made efforts to acquire party strength by appealing to the anti-slavery feeling of the North, and to Abolition sympathies. Now, what would you expect of them on this question? And what do you suppose they are going to do?—Exactly what they have been doing for the last seven or eight years. These gentlemen are not opposing this measure because it interferes with the Missouri compromise. Why, there is not one of them, probably, who ever alluded to that compromise, except in terms of denunciation, until the beginning of the present session. I might show you that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Meacham] who led off, some time since, against the Nebraska bill, in September, 1850, voted against the recognition of the Missouri line when moved by myself. I might have shown, and if I had obtained the floor when the gentleman took his seat I would have shown, that the State of Vermont has, through her representatives, repudiated every single congressional compromise ever made; not only nullifying the fugitive slave law of 1850, as well as the act of 1793, but all previous compromises.

In 1833, when South Carolina had taken steps to nullify the revenue laws, Mr. Clay's compromise bill was passed, bringing down the duties to twenty per centum. Afterwards, to strengthen the measure when the land distribution was passed, on motion of Senator Berrien, of Georgia, it was provided that this distribution should stop if the duties should be raised above twenty per centum; and yet this measure of compromise, thus fortified, was, against the vote of the whole South, both Whig and Democrat, repealed, and the land distribution also stopped by the vote of the members from Vermont and other northern States. Why, sir, immediately after the passage of this very act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and providing for the admission of Missouri as a slave State, a resolution in the strongest terms was adopted by the Vermont Legislature, instructing their Representatives not to let Missouri into the Union unless she abolished slavery from within her limits. If it were a compromise act, as he alleged, then his own State violated it; and so did New York, and a number of other States; and so did a large majority of the northern members of Congress, by refusing Missouri admission. No, sir; these gentlemen are now doing exactly what they have been doing for many years past, viz: affiliating with Free Soilers and Abolitionists, and making a great effort to obtain party strength in the North by assailing the Democrats, who are more liberal to us on these questions.

Now, I do not desire to see this agitation kept up, for reasons which I will presently advert to; and I will submit the question to these gentlemen candidly, what have they gained by all this agitation, and all their denunciation of slavery? Of course they must have expected to lose the South. The wonder is that they have anybody there at all friendly to them. That it is otherwise only shows great force of party ties and attachments. In my own State, originally one of the most decided Whig States in the Union, they have placed themselves in the minority: Kentucky, with her twenty-five thousand majority, is brought down, I believe, to about nothing at all. Tennessee likewise, and indeed the whole South, has been pretty much thrown against them. What did they gain in the North? Ohio used to be a Whig State; and I believe, at the last election, they were beaten sixty thousand votes. They were beaten everywhere in the North during the late presidential canvass, except in Massachusetts and Vermont; and they were weaker there than they were ten years ago, when they began the agitation against slavery. They have been losing ground even at home, and why is it? I think I can tell you. It is because there is an an equity in our claim to have a share of the benefits of this Government that has made our cause strong in spite of all their efforts. We are a part of the American citizens who constitute the people of the Union. We pay taxes to support the Government, and bear arms in time of war; and the attempt to exclude us from the benefits of the Government is so unjust, that they have been losing ground on that account.

In spite of all the appeals to fanaticism and denunciation of us and our social system in New England, old men remember, and young ones have read, that when George Washington went to Boston, in 1775, to help drive the British out of the city, he was not repudiated because he was a slaveholder. New Yorkers know that in the fight at Saratoga, which perhaps determined the result of the revolutionary struggle, Gates and Morgan were thought none the less worthy companions of the bave men of the North because they were slaveholders. In the late war, Harrison and Scott, of Virginia, and Forsyth, of North Carolina, and many others from the South, were on the boundary line with the patriotic men of the North, defending the national territory. No man ever had a stronger hold on the masses of the North than Andrew Jackson. Neither he nor his great rival, Henry Clay, ever stood before a northern audience, during the last ten years, of their lives, without being welcomed with a shout of applause. The very many bave and gallant men who went from the free States into the Mexican war, will tell their neighbors that the southern regiments who were with them, in that country, on the day of battle, stood by the American colors. They have, therefore, been constantly losing ground, while the national men have been gaining on them, in spite of their alliance with the fanaticism and sectional prejupices of the anti-slavery party. The issue is upon better footing to-day than it has ever before been placed upon, viz: the right of every community to regulate its own local matters without the intervention of those having no direct interest in the questions.

It has been well said that there is a great resemblance between this issue and that involved in the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain at the declaration of Independence. There is, however, one great and striking difference between the two cases.—The Colonies in 1776 denied the right of Great Britain to tax them to the smallest extent; but the people of Kansas and Nebraska say to Congress, "You may impose any amount of taxation upon us, and we will cheerfully pay it: you may make your own disposition of the public lands, lay off your military roads and post roads, and establish your forts and arsenals; you may subject us to the action of every law of Congress that the citizens of any one State in this Union is subject to; but when you have done all that, when you have exhausted all your powers under the Constitution of the United States, then we ask the poor privilege of managing our own local affairs according to our own wishes." And why should they not have it? Why should Massachusetts or North Carolina control the people of those Territories? Sir, the question stands upon the great republican right of every community to legislate for itself. I know there are individuals who deny that right.—It is impossible to conceal the fact that there is a large party—I do not know whether I ought to call it a party, or whether it is a mere fragment of a party—in this country who have denied that right, and who, in the bottoms of their hearts, do not believe that the people are capable of self-government.—It is the same feeling that prompted the old sedition act; it is the same feeling which has thrown the influence of certain men against all declarations of popular right. Now, it is very hard for me to designate them. I do not know that I could call them the Anti-Slavery party, for that would not be a very accurate designation; nor the Federal party, even though it might do well to combine the two names. Perhaps I might refer to one of their leading organs with advantage.

The gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] I remember, commented upon the course of the National Intelligencer. Now, I think that journal is a faithful exponent of the party I allude to. Its regard for the Missouri compromise has been assumed only for the present occasion. I remember very well that during the struggle, up to 1850, that paper never came out for this Missouri line, although the South was battling for it for years; nor

did it once assert our right to occupy the Territory in common with the people of the North, clear and indisputable as that right was. Its whole weight and influence was covertly but adroitly thrown against us, and on the anti-slavery side. I never attributed this course to any love of liberty on the part of the conductors of that paper. On the contrary, in every struggle between liberty and despotism, it takes the side of despotism; in every contest between the United States and any foreign country, it takes ground against the United States. It can scarcely be contended that our Government is, in fact always wrong on every issue with a foreign nation. I presume, therefore, that it is because ours is the freest Government upon earth that this journal always is found taking sides against it, and for our enemies. As to our internal policy, it is the faithful organ of that party which has labored industriously, as you and I well know, sir, to destroy all the limitation of the Federal Constitution, and substitute an absolute central Government in its stead.—These people have taken their opinions mainly from the Tory press and the Tory party of England; and they happen to be anti-slavery as well as anti-republican. They seem to desire no higher honor than to have the privilege of adopting and defending everything which comes from these sources. If any gentleman will take the trouble to examine some of the British-anti-slavery journals, he will see the whole programme of our abolition countrymen laid down there. They praise and defend the British policy in all things. A few years ago, for example, Great Britain voted $100,000,000 to liberate her negroes in Jamaica, and convert them into savages; and since that event two millions of her white people at home have perished miserably by famine. It is demonstrable that if that sum had been applied properly at home, every one of these unfortunate Irish men, women, and children might have been saved. Even if she would devote the millions which are now expended annually for the benefit of the negroes in Africa, she would save the lives of her own white people at home. Still her policy in all things is defended by her allies here.

Great Britain is a very sagacious Power, and not less selfish than sagacious. She knows well that in the future she has more to dread from the United States than from any other nation. She knows that our people are contesting with her now wherever the sea rolls, and wherever mind comes in contact with mind. But she is too cautious and far-sighted to assail us on a point where we are united. Hence she attacks us upon matters connected with slavery, and straightway you see the Abolition party, headed by such leaders as the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] at once arising in her behalf, and making a terrific clamor thoughout the land, and distracting the public mind and diverting it from the real issue. And you see that larger anti-slavery party, of which the Intelligencer is an organ, at once likewise taking sides with her upon all such questions. Even though they do not succeed in effecting anything practically in the way of the abolition of slavery, or in bringing about a collision between different sections of the country, yet they do a great deal for her, our rival. They keep us in an eternal agitation about this question of slavery to the neglect of great national interests. We do not put our public defenses in a proper condition; we fail to protect sufficiently the rights of our citizens abroad, whether in the fisheries of the Northeast, in Central America, in Cuba, or elsewhere; and therefore, I say, it is a wise as well as selfish policy on the part of Great Britain to keep us embroiled in such difficulties and discussions, so that her abolition allies here, who are very faithful to her, can assist her in carrying out her policy.

I desire, sir, that this question of the organization of the Territory of Nebraska shall be treated as a great American question, with no foreign influence brought to bear upon it. It will be found, I think, that I have done no injustice to any one in the course of remark in which I have indulged. Whoever is familiar with the political records of Congress and the country, which I have merely glanced at, will find my conclusions right. At any rate, I am confident that I shall be able to defend and make good every single allegation made. Instead of meeting the Nebraska question on its merits, its opponents are heaping a great deal of denunciation on the friends of this bill, especially Senator Douglas and President Pierce. A great flood of calumny has been opened upon Judge Douglas especially. The manner in which it has been manifested at certain points in the North is equally malicious, contemptible, cowardly, and mean; and not less futile and harmless, than contemptible and mean.—Neither the statesman of the Granite State, nor the young champion of the western Democracy, will ever be harmed by these assaults. He who is most thoroughly identified with the great popular American principle will be borne with it onward and upward in its career of triumph. In the discussion of this question I have been partly struck by one fact, and that is, the unwillingness of the opponents of the measure to meet the issue fairly. And hence they are falling back on the opinions of our ancestors of 1775 and 1776 upon the question of slavery. They seem anxious to get rid of the nineteenth century, and fall back upon the opinions of a former age, and the men who lived when the Government began its existence.

Now, sir, it is universally admitted that the Constitution of the United States itself had nothing in it to support these anti-slavery views; on the contrary, every single provision in that instrument is pro-slavery—that is, for the protection, and defense, and increase of slavery. For example, one of them is that provision by which the slave trade was extended for twenty years, by which the Constitution expressly forbade Congress to put a stop to that trade for that period, and under which provision most of the negroes were brought into this country. That provision, it is well known, was adopted by the entire New England vote, in convention, with the aid of South Carolina and Georgia, against other southern and middle States.

But. Mr. Chairman, I admit that there are many opinions against slavery expressed by individuals, such as Jefferson and others, as private persons, and which have been referred to in the discussion of this question. No man has more respect than I have for the opinions of the great men of that day on all subjects in which they were fully enlightened as to facts. I hold their authority on such questions as entitled to the greatest weight. But no man will pretend that the world has not made a prodigious advance in knowledge since their time. No sensible or enlightened man would go back to Benjamin Franklin, philosopher as he was, for information on scientific subjects or adopt his views as to mechanics, electrical, or steam machinery, in preference to many men of our day. But among all the great advances that have been made in human science—whether you take geology, chemistry, or any other branch of knowledge—the greatest advance, perhaps of all has been made in the science of Government, and of the difference of the races of men and their adaptation to different social institutions. In the last century, sir, many of the leading men of the country looked, no doubt, upon the negro as in every respect like a white man, except that, by some strange freak of nature, the former had a black skin. That idea no longer prevails. The whole doctrine of negro equality with white men has been exploded in our day, not merely in the South, but throughout the United States.

The people of Indiana and of Illinois have recently—and that, too, by an immense majority—decided against equality; and have forbidden any negro to enter into those States. In the State of Connecticut, too, when the proposition to enable negroes to vote was submitted to the people of that State a few years ago, the question was decided by a vote of nearly four to one against the negro; and they were refused the privilege of voting, *merely* because they *were negroes.*

New York has recently done the same thing. In fact, there is not a single free State, where the issue has been directly made on the question of negro equality, that the mass of the people have not decided against it; nor can it be made without the same result.

I happened, Mr. Chairman, to be in Connecticut when this vote was taken. I found that most of the newspapers seemed to be on the side of the negroes, and many of the literary men of the State, and they anticipated a triumph; but when the votes of the people came to be counted, the result was altogether the other way. Why, Mr. Chairman, if all the literary men on the earth were to argue that the rays of the sun were the cause of darkness and cold, they never could convince people who walk in this glorious sunshine, that their theory was correct. They might convince those who live down in the bowels of the earth—those who work in the coal mines of Great Britain all their lives. So, too, these abolitionists may convince the people of England of the equality of the negro to the white man, because they do not see the negro, and, in fact, know nothing about him; but our Americans, who have seen the specimens, cannot be thus humbugged.

I say, sir, that the idea of negro equality no longer exists in the United States of a fact.—I care nothing about theories, nor how this difference is accounted for. Some of our Abolition brethren, being soft-headed, say that the negro is different from the white man because of the effect of climate, manner of life, and want of opportunity to become civilized, &c. All history and fact is at war with these ideas. The negro has been placed by Providence in that country and climate most favorable to his health and well-being, and his opportunities to imbibe or acquire the advantages of early civilization were vastly greater than those of the northern barbarians, from whom we have ourselves descended. They were, more than four thousand years ago, in contact with the Egyptians, the most enlightened nation of antiquity. Afterwards the Carthagenians, a highly intelligent Phœnician colony of white men, the first people of their day, overran all Northern Africa, and brought some of the negro races into subjection.—Then came the great Roman Empire, which, civilized everything else it touched, but made no impression upon the negroes. The Saracens, too, the first people of the middle ages who gave light to the Western European nations, and who extended their conquests south of the Great Desert, left the negroes where they found them—savages.

A second class of inquirers as to the cause of the difference between negroes and white men, take a Biblical view of the question, and suppose that, inasmuch as the descendants of one man were, by a judgment of the Almighty, sentenced to be slaves forever, that it is but reasonable and natural that there should be distinguishing outward marks in their organization.

The third class, embracing almost all the great men of science, hold that the negro race is specially different from the white race. I care not what view gentlemen take, but the fact may be assumed as settled in the American mind, that there is a material difference between the negro and the white man. As Canning said, facts are stubborn things. There is *a higher law*, but it is the law of nature.—When God Almighty implants his characteristics upon natural objects, man cannot change them. If a political system is in accordance with those natural laws, it will be successful. The American Constitution has been well framed in accordance with those principles. But, on the other hand, in Mexico and Jamaica, and in other places, where they have undertaken the doctrine of negro equality, nothing but mischief has been produced.

Since the time of our revolutionary fathers, these great discussions, supported by innumerable facts, have shaken the human mind to its center, and brought it to a conclusion of which they did not dream. Hence their opinions are worth very little in this debate. Let no man, Mr. Chairman, suppose such topics as I am now discussing are abstractions, having no real weight. These considerations, more or less, are constantly acting on the minds of men, and in fact, are daily referred to by the opponents of the measure under consideration. In another point of view, too, there has been a great change of opinion during the present age. I speak in reference to the profitableness of slave labor, and the prosperity of slaveholding countries.

The free States have fifty-four majority upon this floor. Under the old apportionment they had fifty-one, a gain of three members over the South in ten years. Sir, during that time there have been about two millions of foreigners added to the population of this country by immigration, and nearly every one of these persons have settled in the free States. If, therefore, their increase by natural means had been proportionate to that of the South, they ought to have an increase of some twenty members instead of three, especially when the admission of California is considered.

I refer to this matter to show that our population has increased more rapidly than even that of the free States, great and prosperous as they are. Our population, also, is a productive one. We make abundant provision for ourselves as respects agricultural products generally, and are able to send a large amount of grain, &c., out of our territory, both to the North and to foreigners. In addition to all this, our production of cotton in some years amounts to nearly $15,000,000 worth; the sugar and molasses to nearly $20,000,000; and the tobacco, rice, &c., to a large amount.—We thus furnish two thirds of the exports to foreign countries, giving thereby employment to the immense shipping interest of the Union, and enabling our tonnage already to equal that of great Britain. Do not these facts prove that our system of industry is one that is eminently productive?

Gentlemen may tell me that one cannot get as much work out of a slave as a free man would perform. I grant it. But they forget that among a free population a large proportion are non-producers all their lives, and that even the working classes are unemployed a great part of their time, and the young persons of both sexes are usually unemployed, and, in fact, an expense, until they attain maturity. On the contrary, the negroes are almost constantly employed in some way; and the consequence is, that these three millions of slaves actually produce more, probably, than the same number of free persons in any other section of the country. I do not mention these things to claim superiority for the South over the North, but merely to establish the equality of my section. You will find, too, that we have just as many churches as the free States have, and fewer paupers and criminals than any country upon earth perhaps can show. These things are stated to show that our system is a prosperous one, and that there is no reason why this Government should be arrayed against it. I point to the fact, also, that the negroes are, whether considered physically, intellectually, socially, or morally, superior to any other portion of their race upon the globe, whether in a state of freedom or slavery.

These are views of which little or nothing was known fifty years ago; but they are taking deep hold upon the public mind now, and statesmen and wise men will look at things as they are, and ponder well before they act in opposition to the evidences of their senses and their reason. The ways of Providence are wiser than the imaginations of men, and let us therefore follow where the facts seem to point. No man knows as yet what we shall be led to; but the opinion of the country is very different now from what it was fifty years ago; and what it will be a century hence, can any man assume to say? No, sir; but the wise man will be disposed to let these things alone; he will be disposed to let these matters work their own way in due time. Under the influence of excited feelings, and in pursuit of a single idea, men are sometimes carried to extremes. For example, many of the northern people say that slavery must not be extended, but that it must be confined to its present limits. It will thus happen, say they, that after a time, for want of room, the slave population will no longer increase; and perhaps the low price of labor, and the want of means of subsistence, will induce the owners to liberate their slaves. They say that the condition of the present slave States will be like that of portions of Europe, where the population cannot increase, and where a bare subsistence can be afforded to the people in ordinary years, so that in a scarce year large numbers are swept away by famine. In this way they say the increase of slaves could be prevented. A not less effectual mode, however, would be to put to death the infant negroes from time to time. This would too be more humane, probably, than the other process, as the amount of general misery caused by a condition of things similar to that in Ireland during the year of famine, would doubtless greatly exceed that caused by the mode suggested. Intelligent men at the North of course know that the southern States would not consent to submit to such a line of policy, and that the attempt to enforce it will merely overthrow the Government. In fact, the amount of property now held in slaves, and the interests connected with it, are strong enough to protect themselves. In France, and other European countries, the strongest political systems that men could invent have been overthrown, from time to time, but the rights of property have stood all the storms of revolutions. So the interests which the South has will be strong enough to protect themselves—always, I hope, in the Union, but certainly out of it, should it ever become necessary.—These considerations need not, however, enter largely into the present discussion. We stand on our constitutional rights, and the justice, both political and moral, of the proposition that every community ought to be allowed to regulate its own domestic matters. Adopt this cardinal line of policy, and the country will no more be disturbed with agitations about slavery.

Mr. Chairman, there was considerable excitement produced in the House yesterday by a resolution which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] offered in reference to the annexation of Canada. This movement will enable us to illustrate the practical effect of the pending measure. If the old system of bringing the powers of the Government in collision with the rights of the South, by restricting slavery, is to prevail, as Canada would strengthen the northern movement against us, we should be opposed to its annexation. But, suppose we adopt the opposite line of policy, and settle down upon the doctrine that every community shall regulate its own local and domestic affairs. Why, sir, the proposition for the annexation of would be looked upon simply as a national Canada question as one in which the North and South were equally interested, and the advantages and disadvantages of the measure would be fairly considered by both sections. I am not by any means prepared to say that the time will not come when Canada, as well as many other provinces, will be annexed to the United States. I agree with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson,] that there is danger of too rapid expansion of our Territory. I believe in the law of progress, but there may be such a thing as too high a rate of speed for safety. I admit this, but must tell him that it is idle to attempt to prevent a forward movement. He might just as well strive to dam up the waters of that Niagara to which he alluded as prevent the expansion of our Republic. We must act wisely, however, and place ourselves in a condition to be benefitted and not injured by these coming acquisitions of territory.

What ought we to do? Allow every portion of the country to regulate its own affairs, whether States or Territories, and turn our attention to those great national questions upon which the interests of the country demand our action? But in justice to myself, I ought, perhaps, to say, that while I would not hurry expansion of territory, yet neither am I prepared say that the infant does not now live who may see all the country between Cape Horn and the Polar ocean of the north, united in one empire. I do not say that it will be so, nor am I prepared to say to what extent this confederation of Republics may be carried. We are in the midst of the grandest experiment humanity has ever seen; and if we do our part wisely, I have no doubt but that, under the favor of Providence, a fortunate result will be attained.

I have witnessed, Mr. Chairman, several of these anti-slavery excitements, and I have observed that when they are first gotten up, their power seems to be the greatest. The Abolitionists are well organized; they throw out publications, and statements all over the country at once, without being over scrupulous as to the truth and justice of their statements, and hence they hurry away the minds of the community for a season. Truth cannot travel as fast as falsehood, but in the end always overtakes her. Hence, after a full discussion and fair understanding of the subject, the excitement is shorn of its strength, and now dies out before the intelligence of the people. For example, when the question of the annexation of Texas first came up, the cry was raised that the whole North was dead against it, and that any who advocated it would be instantly crushed. Even after the matter had been adopted by the Democratic party in its convention at Baltimore on Mr. Polk's nomination, and even as late as September, the convention in New York, which nominated Silas Wright for Governor, passed a resolution against the annexation of Texas, though agreeing to support Mr. Polk also. And in fact when Congress met, even after the election, there was great opposition among Democratic members, but ultimately the great body of these gentlemen, with the aid of some few southern Whigs, came up and passed it. I have yet to learn that a single one of them was beaten on that ground. I remember also when the Wilmot proviso was first brought forward there were only six or seven gentlemen from the North who voted against it.—We were told to take our last look of those gentlemen; that they went home to their political graves. That was the language used then; but one of the preachers who pronounced their funeral sermon on more than one occasion was left at home himself; while the opponents of the Wilmot proviso come up here thicker than ever. In a little while that proviso had nobody so poor as to do it reverence.

When the fugitive slave law passed I was told by gentlemen who were favorable to it, that it was producing an intensity of feeling in the North, of which we could have no idea. They said that the whole North was against it; and in the South many were alarmed at the agitation, and some of the States passed resolutions in the strongest terms for the enforcement of the law. I do not know that anybody has been defeated because of that bill in the North where a fight was firmly made on the issue. How will it be on this occasion? Some gentlemen will go forward and tell their constituents that a great wrong has been done to the North. What is it?—Why that Congress has actually had the unparalleled—I will not say impudence, but want of justice—to allow the people of Kansas and Nebraska to legislate for themselves in local matters. Now, Mr. Chairman, do you think that it will produce any excitement when the question is understood? Not a bit of it. When the idea is first thrown out that we are repealing the Missouri compromise to let slavery into that Territory, there will be the greatest excitement; but as the question comes to be canvassed and examined from time to time, the result will be that the issue will take a hold on the popular mind which none can resist.

I have never in my life, been afraid, when I felt that I was right, to make an issue and debate a question before the people. I recollect very well that some years ago I was the only man from the South who voted for the reception of Abolition petitions, and against the 21st rule. There was a very intense excitement in my part of the country against their reception; but when I came to discuss and examine the question, I was fully sustained by the people.

And here let me say that I do not deprecate debate on the subject of slavery. On the contrary my own opinion is that a calm, temperate discussion of all these questions in Congress is positively beneficial. When I came here ten years ago, it was the fashion for southern men to say that "you cannot venture to discuss slavery. It must not be discussed in Congress." The consequence was the Abolitionists were rampant when they saw that we seemed to be afraid of them, and they pressed upon us, getting stronger and stronger all the time we seemed to retreat and waver before them. The most cowardly cur, if you run from him, will follow and bite you. I took at once a different view and was disposed to meet the question; taking the ground calmly then that we had better confront our enemies face to face. The great discussion which has since occurred, I am quite confident has strengthened our position all through the North. Liberal men in that section now find less difficulty in sustaining themselves.—The northern and the southern people agree better and better as they come to understand each other's views.

There is a great amount of common sense and good feeling among our people everywhere; and the discussion, sir, of all these questions has been productive of nothing but benefit. Remember that we cannot prevent the Abolitionists debating these things. They will go through the North and spread their pamphlets far and near. They will have their preachers and lecturers. I have had a great many sermons sent to me lately. They have two striking qualities, rhetoric and ignorance; and the very fact that so many of these northern preachers—I mean Abolition preachers—have neglected their holy calling to embark in politics, is probably the reason why infidelity is making such a great headway among the Abolitionists. I am very sorry to see it. [Laughter.] I think that it would be better for them to discuss religion. Unless they cease we shall be compelled to send missionaries among them. [Laughter.] I read many of their papers, and, in common with the rest of the community, am shocked with witnessing their infidelity and blasphemy. They will eternally keep up this discussion about slavery.—Then why not let it be calmly and temperately debated, since it is necessarily before us in connection with this bill, and will be brought up occasionally by kindred topics?

As my time has expired, I omit some points that I had intended to discuss, and I shall now take my seat, thanking the committee for the attention with which they have heard me.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 27, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

We spread before our readers to-day the admirable speech of Mr. Clingman, and ask them to give it a careful and dispassionate perusal. It is the ablest of his life, and a fair, lucid and unanswerable statement of the rise, progress and present condition of the slavery question. It demonstrates the rottenness of Northern Whiggery upon the subject, and vindicates the independent position of Mr. Clingman, in a manner which will not weaken it. We ask all fair minded men not to be deceived by isolated passages and garbled extracts, but to read the *whole* speech, and judge for themselves. Strange as it may appear, there are men even in this Southern country who scruple not to give aid and comfort to Northern Abolition by decrying the efforts of Southern statesmen to secure our constitutional rights. Again we say, read the whole document,

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Our young friend of the Concord Gazette insists very strenuously that there is no dissatisfaction in the whig party West with the platform on which Gen. Dockery stands. He says, very emphatically, "*We* know of no whigs that are dissatisfied." When our contemporary of the Gazette has grown a little older he may perhaps discover that there are a great many things in the world of which he knows very little. The fact that *he* knows of no dissatisfaction may be a very convincing argument with him, but the big world outside his editorial sanctum may be disposed to require further and more conclusive evidence. *We*, quite as emphatically, could declare that there is dissatisfaction, in this corner of Old Rip's dominions, and that it is not confined to the rank and file, but many occupying high seats in the synagogue of whiggery have expressed the most decided and deadly hostility to their party platform. In support of this declaration we can point to the White Basis meeting, held some weeks since by the gallant and independent whigs of Henderson county, who passed resolutions condemning in the strongest manner the action of the late Whig Convention. We can refer to the fact that the resolutions passed on that occasion were drawn up by Gen. John Gray Bynum, introduced by Henry T. Farmer, Esq., and advocated by such men as Jas. Spann, Col. Davis and M. M. Patton, an array of talent and respectability of which the whig party may be proud—high minded, incorruptible men, above the reach of the political gambler's malice, and known and confided in by the people. The editor of the Gazette is invited to the consideration of the resolutions passed by that meeting, and published some three weeks since in this paper. The perusal of them may enable him to see that there *is* dissatisfaction in the whig party.

As to the "editor of the News having worked himself into a phrenzy of dissatisfaction," that is all a mistake. We are as cool as a cucumber and as calm as a summer's evening.

HURRA FOR BUNCOMBE!

A lady in this neighborhood gave birth on Sunday morning last to *three* daughters! Two of them are living, and "doing well." Let Nebraska, Kansas and Washington come in! They will be populated.

HAIL STORM.

A hail storm of considerable violence passed over this town on Saturday evening last. "Wegetables" have had a hard time of it this spring, in their efforts to get above ground.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.

This important treaty with Mexico has been rejected by the Senate, having been laid upon the table by a vote of 27 to 18. An effort was made to reconsider and save it, but in vain.

☞The levee of the Mississippi, in Bolivar county, Miss., has broken on both sides of the river, and thousands of acres of rich land are inundated. Damage $150,000.

☞A terrible conflagration, destroying nearly the entire town of Dover, Kentucky, occurred a few days since. The town contained 700 inhabitants, and only a few buildings were saved.

WHY IS IT

That the Whig presses and orators in this State so heroically persist in charging Gen. Pierce's Administration with Free Soil tendencies? This sort of stuff forms the staple article in Gen. Dockery's speeches, judging from the newspaper reports. The distribution of the spoils of office seems to be a subject about which Whig politicians will never tire of speaking. It is a subject so congenial to all their tastes, inclinations and aspirations, that they dwell upon it to the exclusion of all other topics. "From the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh;" and judged by this wise saying, the presses and orators of the whig party must, from the clamor they make about Gen. Pierce's appointments, conceive the Federal Government instituted only for the purpose of cramming the ravenous maw of greedy office seekers with the fat and gravy of lucrative posts. The measures—the policy of the Administration, receive no part of their attention. The nation might be disgraced—the best interests of the people go headlong to ruin, and these faithful sentinels would raise no voice of warning, would sound no alarm to resist or stay the threatening danger. But let a tide waiter in some obscure sea port be appointed, let a Post Master in some remote country town get office, and at once the vigilance and indignation of these Cerberuses is aroused. They sit forever at the doors of the public crib, not so much to watch and guard it as to wait an opportunity to thrust in their own paws. They bark and bark and make a brave show of taking care of the people's money and protecting the people's rights, but they neither do nor wish to do these things. Their lamentations are not so much for the wasteful expenditure of public money as *for not getting any of it themselves.* Their outcries against improper appointments are not so much the result of conscientious conviction that the men appointed are bad men and unfit for the office, as it is the uncontroleable outbreak of grief and disappointment that *they* cannot get all the offices *themselves.*

Rome it is said was once saved by the cackling of a flock of geese, whose noise gave timely notice to the sleepy sentinels of the approach of the enemy. Geese as they were, these Roman fowls have an advantage over the modern bipeds who preside over the columns of some whig newspapers. *They* gabbled out a warning and saved a great city,—*these*, expelled from all posts of honor and profit, by the wisdom of their countrymen, lay in wait, outside the gates, and hope under cover of the obstreporous clamor, noise and confusion they are constantly making to slip in and begin again their old trade of pillaging and plundering the public treasury.

GEN. DOCKERY IN THE EAST.

On the 3rd instant Gen. Dockery addressed the citizens of Gates county; and was replied to by Thomas Bragg, Esq. of Northampton. The General also visited Elizabeth City, where he was met by W. F. Matin, Esq., an able and influential member of the Democratic party. We observe that Gen. Dockery was disposed to complain that he was not suffered to have things all his own way. All fair, we think, General. Truth loses nothing by investigation.

☞If the editor of the Greensboro' Patriot can make any capital for the whig party, which he was so lately denouncing, by misrepresenting and falsifying our position, he is fully authorised to go ahead. His party is sorely pressed for ammunition, and we are charitable. The construction given our article of three weeks since, is a palpable perversion both of language and spirit.

☞On the 5th instant, a very disastrous fire occurred at Jacksonville, Florida, destroying the greater portion of the business part of the place. The loss is thought to be about $300,000. Two printing offices were burnt.

☞The greatest four mile race on record came off near New Orleans on the 8th inst.—Lecompte, a Louisiana horse, beat Lexington, Kentucky horse—time: first heat 7 min. 26 sec.; 2d heat 7 min. 38 sec. Stakes $2,600.

☞There is a rumor in the Northern cities that the Irishmen in the United States, headed by Mitchell, intend to invade Canada. Don't believe it, Mitchell is too shrewd to risk his head in any such Quixotic enterprise.

CUBAN INSOLENCE.

The insulting manner in which the Captain General of Cuba has permitted his official organ to abuse the President of the United States for his message to Congress, upon the Black Warrior affair, caused much indignation at Washington. The Union says:

"The gross indignity, offered by the known organ of the Spanish official, induced the true hearted American consul to call upon the Captain General to know if this insult to the President of the United States was sanctioned by him. Having received no satisfactory answer, the article of the Diario was laid before one of our gallant naval captains in the port of Havana, and he determined to resent the indignity by refusing to give to the Spanish flag the usual salute."

Married,

On the 30th ult., by Rev. R. W. Patty, Rev. James R. Long, of the Holston Conference, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Samuel Fitzgerald, Esq., of Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic State Convention.

At a late hour we received the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. By omitting much matter prepared for this issue, we are enabled to crowd in the proceedings. We have only time and room to say, fifty nine counties were represented by 200 Delegates —the largest Convention ever held in the State. The nomination of Mr. Bragg was *unanimous.*

On motion of C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, the Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, was called to the Chair, and Dewitt C. Stone, Esq. of Franklin, and S. E. Williams, Esq., of Caswell, were appointed Secretaries.

The counties were called, and the Delegates enrolled.

On motion, a Committee of two from each Congressional District was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention.—The Committee is as follows:

1st	District,	S. J. Wheeler, W. A. Ferguson.
2d	"	L. W. Humphreys, J. Barnes.
3d	"	C. G. Wright, M. Powell.
4th	"	J. D. Hawkins, J. M. Bullock.
5th	"	J. J. Leach, E. Bryan.
6th	"	J. F. Slade, Wm. Haymore.
7th	"	W. J. Clark, Wm. Sloan.
8th	"	R. L. Patterson, David Coleman.

On motion of Dr. Batchelor, of Halifax, the Convention adjourned until half past three o'clock.

Half Past 3 O'Clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, Hon. Asa Biggs in the Chair. The Committee on the permanent organization of the Convention, reported through Mr. Wright, of Cumberland, Hon. A. RENCHER, of Chatham, as President of the Convention. Mr. Rencher was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, and was conducted to the Chair by Col. J. B. Jones, of Currituck, and C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland; whereupon he returned his thanks for the honor conferred, in a neat and appropriate address.

The following officers, also reported by the committee, were unanimously appointed.—

Vice Presidents: Col. Gaston Meares, of Brunswick; Col. John B. Jones of Currituck; F. P. Glass, of Burke; S. E. Williams, of Caswell; Thomas J. Faison, of Sampson; Gen. Joseph Allison, of Orange.

Secretaries: W. W. Holden, of Wake; Thomas H. Holmes, of Sampson; D. W. C. Stone, of Franklin.

Doorkeeper: Jas. W. Chadwick, of Wake.

On motion of Col. Biggs, of Martin, it was Resolved, that a Committee consisting of two from each Congressional District be appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention. The President appointed the Committee as follows:

1st	District,	Asa Biggs, Wm. Hill.
2d	"	W. T. Dortch, Jas. E. Morris.
3d	"	James Fulton, J. G. Shepherd.
4th	"	L. B. Sanders, Edw. Cantwell.
5th	"	R. P. Dick, John Morrison.
6th	"	J. C. Norman, J. L. Slade.
7th	"	Wm. Sloan, W. J. Clark.
8th	"	Marcus Erwin, David Coleman.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning ten o'clock.

Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, the President in the Chair. The Hon. Asa Biggs made the following report from the Committee on Resolutions:

We the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well defined and time honored principles that bind us together as a party, do Resolve

1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an Independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the federal government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of unjust and unfounded claims.

2d. *Resolved*, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural Address and annual Message, and by his devotion to the Constitution and rights of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy, in elevating him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles thus boldly avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

3d. *Resolved*, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval; and we tender to Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their manly, patriotic and national course on this question.

4th. *Resolved*, That the public lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. *Resolved*, That the public lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all—first, in the payment of the public debt and then in defraying the expenses of the federal government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessaries of life.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him in his retirement from his present post the consciousness of having dedicated his best energies the to public good and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. *Resolved*, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the States having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

9th. *Resolved*, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

10th. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions, of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

11th. *Resolved*, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of the County of North-ampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Col. Biggs briefly addressed the Convention, urging effort on the part of Democrats and referring to the brilliant victory which awaits us if true to our principles and our gallant standard-bearer. He paid a high and just tribute to the character of THOMAS BRAGG, the nominee of the party for Governor.

The vote was taken on the Resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously amid much applause.

Dr. W. S. Copeland, of Northampton, then rose and responded in appropriate terms to the nomination of Mr. Bragg. After he had concluded, the Convention was addressed by Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, Mr. McKay, of Cumberland, Mr. Cantwell, of Wake, Mr. Dick, of Guilford, and Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland.

On motion of N. J. Palmer, Esq., of Caswell, the President and Vice President of the Convention were appointed a Committee to inform Thomas Bragg, Esq. of his unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and request his acceptance of the same.

On motion of Mr. Morris, of Craven, it was resolved that an executive Committee of the Democratic party of the State, consisting of nine be appointed by the President of the Convention.

On motion of Col. Biggs, the Convention adjourned until half past three o'clock.

Half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment; and in response to calls made upon them was addressed by Col. J. P. Jones, of Anson; E. G. Haywood Esq., of Wake; R. P. Waring, Esq., of Mecklenburg; T. L. Hargrove, Esq., of Granville; Col. S. Watts, of Martin; William E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin; W. T. Dortch, Esq., of Wayne; H. C. Jones, Esq., of Craven.

The President announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Democratic Executive Committee:

Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
Gen. B. Trollinger, of Alamance.
W. W. Holden, of Wake.
Jeremiah Nixon, of Wake.
Charles Fisher, of Rowan.
Dr. R. Dillard, of Chowan.
David Coleman, of Yancy.
William J. Houston, of Duplin.

On motion of Mr. Dick, of Guilford, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President, and other officers of the Convention, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Col. Biggs then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, and in making the motion congratulated the members upon the harmony which had prevailed and upon the bright prospects of victory before them.

ABRAHAM RENCHER, *President.*

GASTON MEARES, JOHN B. JONES, F. P. GLASS, S. E. WILLIAMS, THOMAS I. FAISON, JOSEPH ALLISON — *Vice Presidents.*

W. W. HOLDEN, THOS. H. HOLMES, DEW. C. STONE — *Secretaries.*

MR. FILLMORE AND MANIFEST DESTINY.—The Boston Post alludes to Mr. Fillmore's southern tour as follows:

"What is Mr. Fillmore doing down South? In his speech at Vicksburg he spoke of that portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the republic; 'not indeed the republic with its present limits, for Canada,' said he, with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye, 'is knocking for admittance, and Mexico would be glad to come in; and, without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent.' This is quite different from the letter he wrote while President, indicating hostility to the acquisition of Cuba."

CONVENTION OF THE HEIRS OF CHARLES AND WILLIAM SAWYERS.—We are requested by many of the supposed heirs of these parties, to state that a meeting of all interested, will be held in Columbia, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. The press is respectfully requested to extend this notice.—*Lexington Telegraph.*

Fire in Charleston.

We noticed in our last the fire in Hayne-street. We regret the necessity of stating that before it ceased its ravages, nine of the finest stores in that street, with the greater portion of their contents, were totally destroyed.

The fire, as we then stated, commenced in the 3d story of the Drug Store P. M. Cohen and Co. and extended eastwardly to G. Z. Waldron and Co's Clothing store, Haviland, Harral and Co's Drug Store, T. M. Horsey and Co's Hat Store, and was arrested after partially consuming the Boot and Shoe Warehouse of B. W. and J. P. Force and Co. To the westward it extended to the Hat Warehouse of F. D. Fanning and Co. Dry Goods Store of Gilliland and Howell, Hardware Store of Courtenay and Tennant, Dry Goods Store of Hyatt, McBurney and Co. and Saddlery Store of Hare, Calhoun and Co. Here the fire was arrested by the thick walls between the burning premises and those of the large Dry Goods Store of Wiley, Banks and Co. These were all large wholesale stores, some of them extending through from Hayne to Market-street, and were all destroyed, with the greater portion of their contents. Three three-story brick buildings in Market-street, belonging to Mr. Armstrong, were repeatedly on fire, but having a large tank of water in the yard, they escaped with but little injury. The Chaleston Hotel was greatly exposed, but by the active exertions of the numerous servants of the establishment, it escaped with but the loss of a portion of the exterior roughcasting.

The loss of property is necessarily heavy; but, fortunately, the stock of goods was greatly reduced by the heavy Spring business, which had nearly closed. Estimating the buildings at $150,000, and the merchandise at $350,000, the aggregate loss will be about half a million of dollars. The greater portion of this was insured, of which we have received the following particulars:

Dr. P. M. Cohen and Co. was insured on his building $6,000 and on his stock $20,000.

Courteny and Tennant were insured on their building $10,000, and on their stock $60,000.

Gilliland, Howell and Co. were insured on their stores $15,000 and on their stock $70,000.

Hyatt, McBurney and Co. were insured on their store $10,000, and on their stock $80,000.

Hare, Calhoun and Co. were insured on their stores $53,000 and on their stock $40,000.

B. W. and J. P. Force's store was insured for $8000, and their stock for $25,000.

The Firemen worked most assiduously and laboriously, but much of their efforts was thwarted by the insufficient supply of water. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, for the detection of whom, as will be seen in another column, Dr. Cohen offers a reward of $1000.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We have before us, says the Fayetteville Observer, a $10 counterfeit note on the Bank of Cape Fear, Salisbury Branch. It is well calculated to deceive in the hasty transaction of business. The plate is good, with the exception that the word TEN, at the bottom corners, are not straight across the squares which enclose them, but are higher at the right than at the left. The signatures of the President and Cashier are good, that of *D. A. Davis* not so good, and the word *Salisbury* badly written. The paper too is inferior. It is dated 4 Jan. 1851.

We understand that this counterfeit has been noticed before, but they are still circulating, as well as some from the same plate payable at the Fayetteville Branch.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The vessel lost on Absecom Beach, was the ship Powhatin, from Havre for New York. She came ashore at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. There were 200 passengers on board, all of whom perished, and not a vestige remains of the vessel.

The schooner Manhattan was wrecked at the same time, and all on board perished but one.

MORE GOLD.—Maj. T. J. Forney, the present owner of the Beaver Dam Gold Mine, in Montgomery County, which was first discovered in the year 1825, and for several years yielded an immense amount of the precious metal, informs us that he is still working it with fine success. This mine has hitherto been worked as a surface mine, gold being found in more or less abundance on the fields, hill-sides, in the valleys, drains, and the Creek. The belief in the existence of a rich vein some where in the vicinity, has long been held by those acquainted with the mine. Mr. Forney has recently discovered two veins on this property; one of them in what is known as Chisholm's hollow. The extent and value of these veins have not, however, been tested. Chisholm's hollow, when first worked, about the year 1827, equalled, if it did not excell, the richest places in California.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

SALE OF COPPER ORE.—In New York, on the 8th inst., one hundred and fifty tons of North Carolina Copper Ore, were sold at $3.50 per ton for 1 per cent of yield.

The unimproved lands of Oregon are so barren that a surveyor out there writes: "I think the United States ought to make Great Britain take it all back or fight. Thank God, we did not get up to 54 40; 49 is bad enough."

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Ex-Governor A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, will deliver the address at the commencement of the University of North Carolina, on the first Thursday in June next. He represents one of the literary societies attached to the University.

DROWNED.—We understand a young man named Alfred Ramsey, was drowned some days since in attempting to cross the Catawba River at Rozzell's Ferry in a canoe, while intoxicated. His body has since been recovered and decently interred; the jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The parents of the deceased reside in Cherokee county, Georgia.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A minister's wife being asked the place of her nativity, replied, "I am so unfortunate as not to have any native place; I was the daughter of a circuit minister."

☞ *We are authorized and requested to announce COL. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the lower branch of the next General Assembly.*

ELLIJAY, Ga., April 14, 1854.

The Post Office at Cerro Gorda, in Gilmer county, Ga., has been discontinued by the P. Master General on account of the resignation of the post master and a recommendation by him to that effect.

WM. ERWIN,
P. M. at Ellijay.

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to state that the Funeral of REV. STEPHEN D. ADAMS will be preached at Burnsville on Sunday the 4th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the REV. WM. M. KERR.

Third Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville circuit, Hooper's Creek,	April	29–30
Catawba cir., Sharon,	May	6–7
Burnsville " Hunter's Chapel,	"	13–14
Asheville " Jewel Hill,	"	20–21
Webster " Long's Chapel,	"	27–28
Franklin " Union,	June	10–11
Waynesville cir., Fine's Creek,	"	17–18

There will be a meeting held at Reems' Creek m. h., commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in June, at which place the District Stewards are requested to attend without fail.

R. W. PATTY.

April 24, 1854.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964 from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened and money was stolen, about the first of December 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDOWELL.

January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDOWELL

January 5th, 1854.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

Notice.

In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

W. L. HENRY.

Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞ Call at No. 3 Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H. S. C. Feb. 2 1854. 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23 1854

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.

Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c.,
vs.
The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.
Petition to Sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.

Witness Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.

A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM. 1853

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.
Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot will be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beavor Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17, 1854. ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related, inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812 and those of the late War with Mexico are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞ I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the P sion business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value* not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General, in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville March 20, 1854. 6t

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at
S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.
WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th of April,** for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.
J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.
JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of you medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

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100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper

to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods good janes linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; I. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours truly,
M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849 I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster" and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; I. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes, & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*niceiosities*" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by
SMITH & M'DOWELL.